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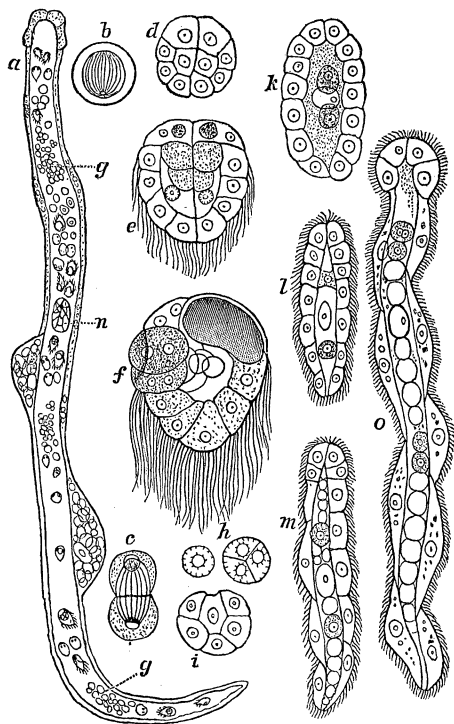
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Our illustration will convey some idea of these organisms. Fig. *a* represents *Dicyemella wageneri*; *g*, germigenes; *n*, the nucleus of the axial cell; *b*, the spherical germ of *Dicyemella* with its striated nucleus;



(FIG. 24.) DICYEMELLA AND YOUNG.

c, the same beginning to undergo self-division; *d*, final stages of self-division (morula); *e* and *f*, infusoriform embryo; *h*, germs of the vermiform embryos of *Dicyema typus*; *i*, gastrula of the same; *k*, *l*, *m*, *o*, different stages of vermiform larvæ of *Dicyema typus*.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCHANGE CLUB. — A want which American anthropologists have long felt is about to be supplied in the formation of the "Archæological Exchange Club." in connection with the "American Anthropological Association." The conditions of membership are given in a circular to be obtained from Stephen D. Peet, Secretary, Ashtabula, Ohio. The advantages to be derived by members are twofold: first, they will have their papers laid before every prominent archæologist in the country; secondly, they will be supplied with many publications which could be obtained in no other way. It is to be hoped that each one interested in this branch of science will assist in the establishment of the club by becoming a member. The benefits occurring from such

coöperation will prove great incentives to study and research. — E. A. BARBER.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS. — In the Report on Indian Affairs for 1875, Dr. Thomas Foster announces the forthcoming of a first volume of his report on all the Indian Tribes of the United States. The author has prepared an elaborate memoir on the Winnebago tribe. Pending the appearance of this volume he has commenced the issue of a sheet entitled *Foster's Indian Record and Historical Data*, the first number appearing under date of November 30th. The object of the *Record* is to submit the plan of the work to "friendly criticism" before the more costly and elaborate production appears. Fully agreeing with the author that such a work would be a worthy memorial of the race, if properly executed, we venture to offer some observations, certainly in no unfriendly spirit. The proof-reading of the *Record* is miserable; the mixing up of sundry fonts of type in the columns gives the appearance of a type-founder's circular; and the absence of literary taste detracts from the real and solid merit in the work. These, however, are venial faults, and doubtless will be rectified. The author commences his true work with the alphabet, and lays down several canons, some of which are decidedly untenable. The chief objection lies against the alphabet itself, which not only differs from Turner and Whipple's, Whitney's quoted by Gibbs, and Major Powell's in substituting new vocables for theirs, but also in calling for special fonts of type and uncommon logotypes which cannot be reproduced excepting at the printing-office where Mr. Foster's works are published. Foreign students accustomed to study the vocabularies collected by the Gibbs circular will have to re-write them for comparison. It is not necessary to take up each letter separately, since we object to the whole alphabet. The monographs will be noticed in a future number.

Those who wish a rich treat in philology will do well to read Dr. Richard Morris's presidential address before the London Philological Society, May 19, 1876. After recounting the labors of the society, and reviewing the work done on English dialects, the president called to his assistance the following specialists: Dr. J. Muir and Professor Eggeling, on Sanskrit; M. Chev. E. de Ujfalvy, on the Ugro-Finnish languages; Dr. Ad. Neubauer, on Talmudical and Rabbinical literature; the Rev. A. H. Sayce, on Etruscan; R. N. Cust, Esq., on the non-Aryan languages of India; Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, on the North American Indian languages; M. Edouard Naville, on the latest researches of Egyptologists; Dr. Kölbing, on Teutonic languages. Dr. Trumbull, in addition to reciting the labors of those scholars with whom we are already familiar, and announcing several forthcoming works, quotes from a private letter from Major J. W. Powell, in which the following classification is recommended for the Shoshoni or Numa languages: —

Wa-shak'-i, Shoshoni proper.

Dialect: *Ta-saw'-wi-hi*, Shoshonis of Central Nevada.

Ko-man'-tsu, Comanches.

Pan-ai'-ti, Bannacks.

Pa-vi-o'-tso, Pah-Utes, or Pai Utes of Western Nevada.

Dialect: *Pan'-a-mint*.

Go-si-ute (of Nevada and Utah).

U'-ta-ats, Utes.

Dialects: *Mu-a'-tsu* (Southern California, Northern Mexico.)

Kai-vav'-it (Pai-Utes of Northern Oregon.)

Nu-a'-gun-tit (Pai-Utes of Southern Nevada.)

Tan'-ta-waits, or Chemehuevis.

Shi'-nu-mo. In six (of the seven) Pueblos in Tusayan, or Moqui, Northern Arizona.

A full account of the International Congress at Buda-Pesth will be found in Nos. 10 and 11 of the *Matériaux*. The principal part of the discussions referred to the relation between the stone and the metal age of Hungary and of the rest of Europe. Especial notice was taken of the abundance of copper articles found in Hungary.

The year just past has been rich in its gifts to classical archæology. The discoveries and published accounts of Wood at Ephesus, di Cesnola at Cyprus, Schliemann at Mycenæ, Parker at Rome, and the German explorers at Olympus are especially noticeable. Mr. Wood's results are published in *Discoveries at Ephesus*; Longmans & Co., 1877. Di Cesnola's latest rich harvest of gems, of jewelry and ornaments of gold, silver, and bronze, and of fictile ware, found at Kourium, on the south side of Cyprus, has been purchased for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for the sum of \$66,000. *The Academy* speaks disparagingly of our archæological students, but, no doubt, these treasures will stir up some fresh enthusiasm. Dr. Schliemann, in his excavations at Mycenæ, claims to have fallen on the tomb of Agamemnon. At least the treasure-trove proves his last discovery to be the most lucky of all, and promises to add to our knowledge of a period previously illustrated only by a few specimens in the British Museum. The fruits of the excavations at Rome may be gathered from two publications by Mr. John Murray for Mr. J. H. Parker, *The Flavian Amphitheatre and Historical Construction of Walls in Rome* and from *The Catacombs of Rome, etc.*, by the Rev. W. H. Withrow: Hodder and Stoughton.

Abbé Ducrost and M. Arcelin have just finished the exploration of the detritus at the foot of the cliff at Solutré, and have found it to consist of five zones. The first, or lowest, rests on the lias and exhibits bones of extinct animals and flint flakes accumulated at points, forming kitchen-middings. The second zone contains bones of the horse, in such numbers that the individuals may be counted by hundreds of thousands. The third zone is nearly sterile. The fourth zone commences the "age of the reindeer" proper, with the refuse of cooking, and remains of dwellings, in great abundance. Here the horse and the reindeer predominate. The fifth zone is made up of modern débris. The authors

find in the results of their digging confirmation of the superposition of the Mousterian upon the Solutréan epoch, by M. G. de Mortillet.

In *Matériaux*, 11th number, Mr. Valdemar Schmidt's paper on Comparative Studies upon Funeral Rites in Prehistoric Times in Europe is reviewed. During the stone age inhumation was in use in nearly all these countries. Traces of cremation are observed in certain regions in the tombs of that age, but it can be proved that these sepultures belong to an epoch not far removed from the age of bronze. During the latter age, incineration predominated in the east of Central Europe, and in the north; but in the west inhumation was more frequent. In Scandinavian countries, two periods can be distinguished; the former, where the bodies were inhumed, the latter, where they were burned. Passing to the age of iron, anterior to the Roman period, we see inhumation practiced in Greece, cremation in Italy. In the west of Europe, inhumation predominated; in the east, incineration; in the centre, the two rites co-existed. In Scandinavia, this epoch does not exist. In the Roman epoch, they burned the corpses at Rome, in the provinces, and in most other countries; but at the end of the reign of the Antonines, inhumation was recommended, and this method was propagated everywhere, even beyond the Roman empire. Since then there has been no incineration, excepting in Slavonic countries, and among the Saxons in the north of Germany. This rite did not disappear until the prevalence of Christianity. Dr. Schmidt thinks that the custom of cremation was brought into Europe by the Aryans.

In the same number of *Matériaux*, P. Fischer contributes a very valuable paper on the recent and fossil shells found in the caverns in the south of France, and in Liguria. In gathering up these results the author has been assisted by MM. Lartet, Massenat, Mortillet, Piette, and Rivière. The authorities on the subject are copiously given.

The opening of the School of Anthropology, established a year ago in Paris, took place November 15th. M. Broca, director of the course, delivered the opening address, explaining the limits of anthropology and its relations to other subjects. Anthropology studies the individual, that it may know the many; medicine studies the many that it may heal the individual; and thus with other ancillary sciences. Anthropology is the natural history of the human race. The course, as established, is as follows:—

Anatomical Anthropology, P. Broca.

- (1.) Comparison of man with the higher mammals.
- (2.) Comparative anatomy of races.
- (3.) Craniology.

Biological Anthropology. P. Topinard.

- (1.) Physical and physiological characters of living men.
- (2.) Anthropometry.

Ethnological Anthropology. Eugene Dally.

Classification of races, divisions, and relationships.

Prehistoric Anthropology. G. de Mortillet.

(1.) Human palæontology.

(2.) Prehistoric archæology.

(3.) Determination of human remains by archæological data.

Linguistic Anthropology. M. Hovelacque.

General characteristics, classification, and division of languages.

In *Archivio per l'Antropologia*, etc., Dr. Luigi Pagliani publishes an interesting memoir upon the influence of human environment upon the development of the individual, taking as his motto Quetelet's sentence, "The development of the mature man is trammelled by the special conditions in which the poor infants find themselves; the laws of nature are combated by the influences of our social organization without recurring to force. It depends in some sort upon the government to have the people large or small, more or less vigorous." M. Pagliani treats of his subject under the four following heads:—

(1.) The influence of unfavorable conditions of life on the physical development of men.

(2.) Influence of the amelioration of life upon organisms at first subjected to unfortunate conditions.

(3.) Influence of conditions somewhat favorable to life upon human physical development.

(4.) Relation between the physical development of the male and the female sex under diverse conditions.

(5.) Activity of physical development in the years which precede and follow the age of puberty in the two sexes, and under special conditions.

Five parts of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Descriptive Sociology are now in print, namely: (1.) English, (2.) Ancient American Races, (3.) Lowest Races, Negritos, Polynesians, (4.) African Races, (5.) Asiatic Races. Volume I. of *The Principles of Sociology* is also announced by the same author. — OTIS T. MASON.

NOTE. In order to make the monthly anthropological notes, kindly prepared for the Naturalist by Professor Mason, as complete as possible, authors of books, pamphlets, or newspaper articles relating to anthropology, published either in this country or Europe, are invited to send copies to Prof. O. T. Mason, Columbian College, Washington, D. C. — EDITOR AMERICAN NATURALIST.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

MM. GAUDRY AND DE SAPORTA ON THE PALÆONTOLOGY OF THE WESTERN TERRITORIES.¹ — I have read with much interest the explanations in your letter relating to the explorations of the western Territories. I see that the works of Mr. Lesquereux on vegetable palæontology appear to you to be of great importance. As to myself I eagerly pursue the researches made in regard to fossil vertebrates. I think like yourself that the results of the explorations directed by Professor Hay-

¹ In a letter to Count de Saporta.